The democratic party of sterling old Pennsylvania coming out in good carnest in condemnation of seceders from its ranks, under the lead of the lorious" editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and in apport of all the measures of President Buchanan's istration. Delegates to the State convention, be convened at Harrisbury on the 4th of next onth, have all, or nearly all, been elected; and a age majority of them have been positively instructto give the endorsement of Pennsylvania's democcy to the sound, national principles and wise policy their distinguished fellow-citizen, now wielding helm of the government. The State convention be held next week will send the new black-repuban recruits, who have been howling themselves arse about the "monstrous frauds" and "infamous windles" perpetrated upon poor "bleeding Kansas" low in the depths of their own mud pools that balls from Parson Beecher's rifles even cannot

The conferees from Blair, Cambria, and Clairfield unties held their meeting on the 12th instant for e purpose of electing a senatorial delegate to the th-of-March convention. The following proceedings and resolutions indicate the feelings of the sound deocracy of that congressional district :

The conference was organized by the appointment W. Rhodes as president, and A. J. Crissman as see

retary.

On motion of General R. White, of Cambria, Major Theo. Snyder, of Blair, was chosen senatorial delegate by

H. A. Goggs, of Cambria, offered the following resolu-Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity of Jan Resover, That our confidence in the desire of sales firm as the mountains of his native State; that in him we recognise the statesman of unsullied reputation and of superior wisdom, patriotism well tried and unimpeach and consistent democrate an alcohological to the state of the sales of th

able, an unwavering and consistent democrat, an elo-quent exponent and defender of the rights, the interest, and the honor of his country; and that his administration thus far meets our approbation.

Resolved, That we are proud that we have in the President of the United States a man who knows no North, no

outh, no East, no West, under the constitution. South, no East, no west, under the constitution.

Resided, That the President, in the selection of the
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as his constitutional adviser, has
secured the ervices of a profound jurist, an able statesman of unblemiabed character, and a democrat of the

That Wm. Bigler, our distinguished senator in the Senate of the United States, in the brief period he has occupied a seat in that distinguished body, has won for himself a reputation as a profound statesman and an able and cloquent debater as wide and extended as the limits

of our country.

Resolved, That in W. F. Packer, the governor of this great Commonwealth, we have a man of unblemished character, pure democracy, and lofty patriotism, in whose

character, pure democracy, and lofty patriotism, in whose hands the affairs of the State are perfectly secure. After some discussion, the above resolutions were adopted by the vote of every conferce present except Mr. Geo. M. Riddle, who asked to have his vote recorded against them. S. W. RHODES, President. A. J. CRISSMAN, Secretary.

THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the absence of the full proceedings, we copy from the Pennsylvanian the following account of the democratic convention of Lancaster county, Penn. held on Wednesday last:

One of the most gratifying results of the pres-One of the most gratifying results of the present strug-gle in our State is the unanimous endorsement of the Pres-ident's Kansas policy by the democratic convention of Lancaster county. The friends and neighbors of Mr. Buchanan have thus testified their continued confidence in the wisdom of his political course, the purity of the motives by which he has been governed in his endeavors to bring Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and thus end at once and forever the diffi-culties which have too long distracted that unhappy

culties which have too long distracted that unhappy country. The democracy of Lancaster county deserve insinte credit for their adherence to the President at this critical juncture in the affairs of the mation.

We have not a full copy of the resolutions, but they are in substance as follows:

They endorse President Buchanan's message, and declare that it is in accordance with the principles of the clincinnati platform, and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution is the only way to settle the difficulty.

They call upon the democracy of the home of larger

They call upon the democracy of the home of James Buchanan to sustain his administration, &c., and thus sweep away the last vestige of abolitionism and black-re-They also endorse the action of Senator Bigler, charac

erizing his reply to Senator Douglas on the tion as a masterly effort.

The convention was an unusually full one, and the enhusiasm in favor of President Buchanan was most marked

"READING OUT OF THE PARTY." To the Editor of the Union :

in "The States" of Friday evening there appears a ture of "An lowing paragraph :

"The other day I came across a notice in "The States" containing the statement that the clerks from the state of Indiana mean to manufacture public opinion in favor of the Lecompton iniquity among the Hoosier democrats; and that to this end, also, five thousand documents shall be printed in the German language, to be circulated among citizens speaking that tongue."

This little paragraph, if left to go unnoticed, might possibly lend to a misconception of the objects of those femocratic clerks from Indiana who belong to the Club, and I propose to give it a passing notice.

"An Old Editor" doubtless refers to a notice published in "The States" of a resolution adopted by the Club, and he would create the impression upon the mind of the public that the resolution itself contained the statement he refers to-that the "clerks from the State of Indians mean to manufacture public opinion in favor of the Le-compton iniquity.'' I think I know who an "Old Editor" is; and if I mistake not, he is himself a clerk to a committee of the House of Representatives.

I, too, am an old editor, and can inform my brother o the "tripod" that if he possessed the least modicum of that courtesy which should attach to the editorial profession, he would neither have penned nor published so gross a libel upon his fellow-clerks from Indiana now in notice he refers to contained no such language as quoted by him; but if he had taken the trouble the resolutions of the club as published in the "Union" of the 18th instant, he would discover in them nothing inconsistent with sound democratic doctrine, or the platform of the eighth-of-January convention. The resolutions of the club do not attempt to read any one out of the party, but if my editorial brother wishes to read himself out, (provided he has ever been fairly in,) he is, I suppose, at perfect liberty to do so.

I am also an old democrat of nearly half a century' standing, twenty years and more of which time I have been engaged as a practical printer in publishing and editing democratic newspapers; and being a German by birth, education, and habits, I can tell him that he knows nothing about the character of this class of our citizens. The Indiana Club does not intend to read any of them out of the party at all; but, on the contrary they will endeavor to save them from the clutches of the old federal party, of which I fear my friend is becoming a strong advocate. This the club intend to do by the irculation of sound documents amongst them, containing the truth on all the political questions of the day, and dispelling the little film that may have been drawn over their eyes by the gross falsehoods of the opposition. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

NEBRASKA SALT. - It is stated that excellent salt is manafactured at the salt springs in Lancaster county, Nebraspart of the world. The water from which the salt is made yields from forty-five to fifty pounds to fifty gallons. ka, equal to the best qualities manufactured in any part of the world. The water from which the salt is

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION

London, February 5, 1858. DEAR SIE: You have no doubt received full and authentic accounts of the recent festivities in honor of, and connected with, the marriage of the Princess Royal, and do not propose to reiterate the twice-told tale; but, having personally witnessed some of the more striking scenes, and taken a deliberate look at the dramatis persone, and the interior of a palace for the first time on a gala day, I cannot refrain from noting a few facts. And, first,

and the interior of a palace for the first time on a gala day, I cannot refrain from noting a few facts. And, first, of the equipages: there were miles of carriages, each panel of the better sort bearing an emblazoned coat of arms; and there were myriads of footmen in gold lace, and livery of every shade; and there were ladies of every size and every grade of beauty, with gentlemen of the old school and Young England in uniforms of all colors and shapes; but the most striking feature in it all was the urbanity and lack of haughtiness among the female portion of the company in attendance upon the Queen at her drawing-room on Saturday last. The sovereign, the Princess, and the aristocracy of England were all smiles and condescension, and it almost tempted a stranger—American—to enter into a pleusant chat with fhem; but there are doubtless sad conventionalities which set bounds to our desires and disappoint our hopes. They certainly look pleasant, and their toilets, when in full dress, begin to rival the French, and they surpass it them in extent of crinoline. Our American minister and suite have been among the favored guests at all the ceremonies, and, with his charming family, gave evidence that America is fitted to adorn the first European court. But there is another point which I fear our democratic people do not fully appreciate, which is, that to keep pace with other great powers in acknowledging their compliments a minister requires a larger income than is allotted to him by government, and lives therefore in comparative seclusion, unable to open his doors periodically to those who have extended their hospitality to him. If, therefore, it be considered necessary to keep up our system of forcing diplomacy, larger salaries should be given to be expended, or we remain as we are now—in the attitude of a second-rate power, quoad, the monarchies of the Old World. A r we remain as we are now—in the attitude of a second ate power, quad, the monarchies of the Old World. A ommission issued to examine Americans who have been commission issued to examine Americans who have been abroad would elicit this fact; and, while on this subject, may I not ask why the President of the United States is allowed but about half the salary paid by the province of Canada to her governor? Why should he not have \$100,000 a year?

\$100,000 a year?
The manifestoes of the French army through the columns of the Moniteur have excited great feeling throughout England; and when it is considered that their publication must have had the sanction of the Emperor the alarm is perhaps justifiable. The alliance between these nations was never very cordial, I imagine, and it would be no surprising affair if this little difficulty should ripen jute a 'unretty' energed' help little difficulty should ripen jute a 'unretty' energed' help little difficulty. and it would be no surprising affair if this fittle difficulty should ripen into a "pretty quarrel" before many years. John Bull is more easily coaxed than bullied, and anything having that semblance excites him to an unwonted degree. Napoleon III has no idea of getting up a fight at this moment; but is desirous of making a note of these this moment; but is desirous of making a note of these little occurrences at they transpire, and he will give them a little later, in all probability. No one can defend assassination, in this enlightened age, to the satisfaction of a civilized world; but it is not remarkable, perhaps, that the Italians, whose republic has been crushed out by French bayonets, should have some feeling on the subject, or look upon the President of the ci-devant republic, who commanded them, as their natural enemy; but he holds his own bravely, and böldness seems to be in the ascendant the world over. The British government propose to introduce a bill for the suppression of conspiracies, which may, perhaps, elicit a discussion in Parliament, and either heal or widen the breach already made.

nade.

The double government of India is to be modified, and should the home government of England take its mili-tary organization into their own hands, it will require a

standing army of 60,000 men.
Everything is tending to an increased price for labor here; and when there is a par of exchange in that commodity between England and the United States, your correspondent will, he hopes, be interested in the coal and iron mines of the latter glorious country. Yours, truly, H.

LIVERPOOL BUSINESS LETTER

LIVERPOOL February 6, 1858 DEAR SIR: The Bank of England has made another re action of its rate of interest to 34 per cent., and the cur-

ent rate of discount in Lombard street is 1 per cent. be ow the bank minimum. £100,000 was added to the bank's stock of bullion on Chursday, and yesterday's West India mail steamer, the Magdelena, brought \$2,224,000 in specie, besides an other wise valuable cargo.

Consols have advanced to 96 for money, and 964 61 for the account, at which price they officially closed For the account, at which price they officially closed. Forsign securities are advancing; and, as an evidence of the case with which money is obtained, a telegram received this morning from London announces that "subscriptions were invited by Messrs. Capel and Messrs. Lawrence & Co. for £1,164,000 – 6 per cent. debentures of Grand Trunk railway of Canada to make up the £2,000 authorized by the local legislature for the completion of the Victoria bridge and other works. The price was 97, and the whole was taken before the end of the day, (yesterday.) It is also stated that Mr. Moran, of the Eric, has about completed his £5,000,000 loan for the Eric railroad.

roud.

The gold, by the "Marce Polo," from Australia, (nov 104 days out,) is being insured in London at £5 5s.—the

amount is £295,000.

French 3-per-cent, rentes closed yesterday at 69.65; northern of France, 970; Paris and Lyons, 875; Lumbardo, 637; and Uridi, 560.

In South American bonds, transactions in Buenos Avres 98; Brazilian, 1037 In the markets we have a decided improvement to note

n cotton—the sales amounting yesterday to 8,000 bales in Liverpool at steady prices.

In sugar a full demand at previous rates—50 hhds. Demarara, (by auction,) with all faults, sold at 38 to 41s. 6d.

marara, (by auction.) with all faults, sold at 38 to 41s. 6d for Muscovado, and at 49s. for grainery.

In rice prices have given way 3d. per cwt., at which a steady business has been transacted; 10,000 bags Bengal changed hands in London yesterday at from 8s. to 10s. Scotch pig-iron in the same market is selling at 54s. to

54s. 3d. cwt. Tin has advanced £5 per ton. The flour trade is very dull.

Yours, &c., VOLUNTEERS

House of Representatives Washington, Feb. 24, 1858

To the Editor of the Union DEAR SIE: By a paragraph in your paper this morning I see that Kentucky, Missouri, Hancock, and McDonough ounties, in Illinois, are tendering to the President vol unteer regiments for service in Utah. It is, perhaps, due to Col. S. G. Hicks and some six or eight other gentlemen from my district, to state that early in the session at their solicitation. I informed the President that they wished for authority, Col. Hicks to raise a regiment, and the other gentlemen to raise companies, for the campaign

gentlemen served with distinction in the war with I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant ROBERT SMITH.

against the Mormons in Utah. I assured the President

that two regiments could be raised in my district on short

notice for this service. Col. Hicks and some of the other

It is cause for unalloyed satisfaction and rejoicing that in the renewal of the agriation upon the slavery question as connected with Kansas affairs, and from which ha as connected with Kanasa shairs, and from which has arisen slight disaffection in the democratic party of some of the northern States, the democracy of New York are united and harmonious in support of the sound policy assumed by the national administration upon this question. united and harmonious in support of the sound pointy assumed by the national administration upon this question.

The press speaks in but one voice in upholding the supremacy of law and order. And now we are enabled to point with pride to the action of our representatives in the State legislature unitedly approving the President's course looking to a prompt and speedy adjustment of Kansas difficulties by the admission of that Territory under the Lecompton constitution.

[Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—The following is a statement of the business of the General Land Office for the four weeks ending January 30, 1857 :

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The recent action of policy of Mr. Buchanan has been endorsed in his native State. The whole question is now at rest so far as party entiment is concerned in Pennsylvania, and those who antagonize the President in his course with reference to the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution do so in direct opposition to the official exression of democratic sentiment in all sections of the commonwealth. With the solitary and unimportant exeption of the meeting at Williamsport, every democratic county assemblage yet held has fully sustained the position of Mr. Buchanan, and expressed the utmost con-fidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the motives by which he has been and is now governed and controlled (Philadelphia Pennsylvanian

For, after all, who are the true friends of Kansas-thos For, after all, who are the true friends of Kansas—those who would heal her internal dissensions, and bring peace within her borders, by refraining from a meddlesome interference in her domestic affairs; or tho e who are inciting every hamlet and precinct of hers into open antagonism with federal authority? Are arms or armies indices of peace? Are the forces of Gen. Lane, by shooting down United States dragoons, pacifying Kansas, or are they not? And do the public journals of that self-styled moral minority vindicate its character by openly urging upon the settlers to arm themselves, and resist the laws of their own country? Ah! there is a secret in this sympathy for Kansas—in this hostility to all compromises for her adown country? An! there is a secret in this sympachy tor Kansas—in this hostility to all compromises for her ad-mission into the Union—which explains the nature of the resistance to the Lecompton constitution, and the causes which underlie it. Were Kansas admitted to-day, all agi-

It is high time that an end should be put to this law-Isse state of things, and, as a means of doing so, the first and most effectual step is, beyond all doubt, to admit the Territory as a sovereign and independent State of the Union. The citizens thereof will then be, invested with all the power that is possessed by citizens of other States, and have the management of their affairs in their own hands. Then, if the people wish to change their constitution, it will be a matter for themselves to determine, without "let or hindrance" on the part of Congress or the President.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Furmer.

There is no safety in following political men in op-position to the government and the democratic party, when every movement they make proves that they are seeking to elevate themselves, regardless of all other in-terests. On questions that we do not fully understand it is much safer to trust to the judgment and policy of such a democratic statesman as President Buchanan, who has always proved true, and his measures successful, than to trust political "demagogues," ready to betray any cause, and adopt any policy, to advance their own interest, and and adopt any policy, to advance their own interest, and increase their power. The administration is the represen-tative of the democratic party, and though we do not expect perfection, the interest of the democracy and the country demands that it should be sustained. Even if the President aspires only to honor and fame, his honor the Fresident aspires only to honor and lame, his honor and successful administration of the government. By taking a bold and manly stand in defence of the democratic party, its principles and policy, and furnishing the people with all possible information may be same success will convenience efforts. information upon the same, success will crown our efforts. But a timid, non-committal, cowardly policy generally eets with defeat, and always deserves i [Norway (Me.) Advertiser.

We have not, and never had a doubt in regard to the We have not, and never had a doubt in regard to the triumph of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. It is bound to succeed; and its success will bring glorious results. With it will come peace to the whole country, and the democratic party will be stronger than ever. That policy will succeed because it is most, and it will give strength to the democratic party because it is founded on JUSTICE.

[Detroit Vindicator.

If language means anything, we should say that Sec-retary Stanton, in his speech at Philadelphia last week, endorsed every statement made in President Bu channa's Kansas message. He distinctly admits that the free-State men have been in rebellion ever since their first organization under the Topeka constitution [Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

The numerous friends of Chief Justice Nelson, of the superior court, will regret exceedingly to learn that his long-continued illness has assumed such a form as to make it necessary to remove him to an Insane Asylum. He has accordingly been taken to the hospital in Somer-

A son of Gen. John A. Dix, ex-United States senator, has opened a studio in New York, and commenced the life of an artist in earnest. His taste is legitimate, for his father has been a lover of art and a patron of our native painters. His own collection has many rare works. Mr. Dix excels as a marine painter.

Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, United State army, and daughter of General Taylor, the ex-President as married on the 11th instant to Philip P. Dandridge, sq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Or

The St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette has hoisted the name of Hon. James Craig as a democratic candidate for reelection to Congress from the 4th district of that State. Mr. James Lush, editor of the Jefferson city, Mo., Exdied on the 18th inst. His death wi

lamented by a large circle of warm friends ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

We published some weeks since "General Orders No. We published some weeks since "General Orders No." adding as a reinforcement to the army in Utah B and companies of the 2d regiment of dragoons, and sixty-pur men of company A, engineer soldiers. The latter as to be under the command of Lieut, Andrew J. Dondson, of the corps of engineers, with Brevet Second Lieut elson, of the corps of engineers, with Brevet Second Lieut Edward P. Alexander, of the same corps, as subaltern; and the engineer department of the army was directed to detail an officer of the corps for duty on the staff of the officer commanding the army of Utah. In pursuance with the order, Capt. John Newton, of the corps of engineers, has been detailed as the officer for staff duty. We also learn that in consequence of his ill health Lieutenant Donelson has been relieved of the command of the company, and Lieut. J. C. Duane has been appointed in his place. The reinforcements are expected to leave Fort Leavenworth at the earliest practicable day—probably some time in the first part of April next.—Evening Star.

CIRCASSIAN INDEPENDENCE.—Some time ago, Sefer Pa-CINCASSIAN INDEPENDENCE.—Some time ago, Sefer Pasha, Prince of Circassia, made an appeal to the British nation against Russia. The Prince asserted that Circassia made an offer of assistance to the allied armics in the Crimea, which only received an insulting reply: and concluded by saying, "it is to thee, free and generous England, that we now turn to invoke thy succor." A body of gentlemen called the "London provisional committee on behalf of Circassian independence"—including Viscount Baynham and several members of Parliament—have replied to this appeal. They extol the heroism of the Circassians, deplore the policy that rejected their the Circassians, deplore the policy that rejected their help, regret that the treaty of Paris was concluded with-out reference to Circassia, and pledge themselves "to en-deavor to induce our countrymen to take a warmer inter-est" in the independence of that country.

DARING ROBBERY OF DESPATCHES.—The Mobile Tribune Dains Robert of Desparations.—The Mobile Tribune of the 14th instant learns that a heavy robbery was committed on Friday afternoon on board the steamboat St. Charles, just as she was about leaving Mobile. Admiral Zerman, one of the prominent Mexicans who accompanied Comonfort from Mexico, had taken passage on the St. Charles for Montgomery, having with him despatches of the greatest importance to this government. He had his baggage carried to the boat, and, at the suggestion of a friend, ordered it to be removed from the boiler deck to his state-room, the door of which he locked and took the key. He retired to the guards. When he returned to his state-room he found that the door fronting on the to his state-room he found that the door fronting on th to his state-room he found that the door fronting on the guards had been broken into, the straps of his trunk cut, and the lock pried open. Upon examination, he dis-covered that all his important despatches except one, to-gether with the sum of \$1,900 in gold, had been abstract-

The Indiana Regulators.—The "regulators" in Noble county, Indiana, have arrested seventy-six counterfeiters, and four have already been convicted and sentenced to 3,381 the penitentiary. The "regulators" have recovered stolen property to the amount of \$10,000; have broken up two maints for coining bogus money; broken up one bank, with press, plates, and everything necessary for issuing content of the penitentiary.

3,784 the property to the amount of \$10,000; have broken up one bank, with press, plates, and everything necessary for issuing content of the penitentiary.

From the New York Journal of Commerce THE END APPROACHING.

The Voice of Preservizeria.—The recent action of Delaware, Choster, Snyder, Union, Warren, Cambria, Lancaster, and Lawrence counties puts the capstone to the column of democratic action by which the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan has been endorsed in his native State. The whole question is now at rest so far as party asa-Nebraska bill into Congress, we have ever mintained a cheerful and abiding confidence that the great political questions growing out of that important movement would result auspiciously to the country, and serve to strengthen rather than to weaken the bond of Union, which has thus far proved too strong for all the efforts of sectionalists in every cent of the country. There have which has thus far proved too strong for all the efforts of sectionalists in every part of the country. There have been dark days and gloomy forebodings, rash measures and unprincipled action, and a singular transposition of men from side to side among the different political parties, but the result, which is now apparently at hand, will prove—what is ever true in political as well as in other affairs—that a steady adherence to principle, a stern and unyielding advocacy of national sentiments, a strict observance of the letter and spirit of legal enactments—in short, an homest purpose and steady aim—must triumph over all opposition.

servance or the letter and spirit of legal chactments—in short, an honest purpose and steady aim—must triumph over all opposition.

Already are there evidences of the reaction which usually attends such violent demonstrations of hostility to any public measure, as characterized the movement at the opening of the present Congress. The vote on the reference of the President's message in the House of Representatives was unquestionably the largest which can be obtained against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. The republicans mustered their entire strength, excepting one member, who will not be likely to present himself again at Washington in the capacity of a representative. The seceding democrats also brought out their whole force, and probably more than they can again bring to the aid of their new allies. Even on that vote, had there been a full House, the friends of the admission would have signally triumphed.

The Senate bill for the admission will pass at an early day, and be sent to the House. The House special committee will by that time be ready to report, and it is probable that a decision will be reached as early as is consistent with the proprieties of legislation. A reasonable operation will be able to the late of the late of

ent with the proprieties of legislation. A reasonable of portunity will be given for debate, but when that debat

portunity will be given for debate, but when that debate assumes the form of factious opposition, we apprehend that the previous question will bring the House to a vote, and thus dispose of the matter in due form, and within the time properly allotted to the consideration of important bills in Congress.

Of the ultimate passage of the bill through both houses we do not entertain a doubt. Even if the opposition are able to present as strong a front as on the question of reference in the House, the full vote of the friends of the measure will be sufficient to carry it handsomely through. But it is not at all probable that the vote against admission will be equal to that on the reference. The "sober second thought" of members who have ever acted with the friends of the Union, and have heretofore consistently sustained national principles, will bring to its support at sustained national principles, will bring to its support at least some of the members who have been counted against the bill, and we shall not be surprised to see it carried by a very handsome majority.

We congratulate the country on the prospect of an ear

we congratuate the country on the prospect of an early adjustment of a troublesome and perplexing topic, one
fruitful of controversy, and useful only to demagogues and
political adventurers, or as forming capital for the sectional agitators who have thus far existed on this and similar
political aliment. It will be a happy day for the country,
one which will rejoice the hearts of patriots in every section of the Livien, when this capital the livien when the tion of the Union, when this subject shall be removed from the halls of Congress, and transferred to its appro-priate field of discussion. That day we are pleased to see priate field of discussion. That day we are pleased to see so near at hand, and we do not doubt that all fair minded men will agree with us in hoping that it will prov the end of discussion in Congress on the slavery question

THE DELAWARE AGENCY VOTE. The territorial legislature of Kansas appointed a co nission, consisting of three persons, we believe, to inves tigate alleged frauds in the election of State officers on the 4th of January last. In the Leavenworth Daily Ledge of the 15th instant we find the following deposition by Acting Governor Denver, made before the commission which we give precisely in the form we find it, remark ing merely that the facts therein stated seem to agree er tirely with the account of them given by Gen. Calhoun in his statement of the 17th inst. The date of the depo sition is not given :

Commissioners' Court. J. W. Denver, being duly sworn deposes and says: I am acting governor of Kansas Territory.

ritory.

Question by Mr. Green.—How many of the returns for the election held on the 4th of January, 1858, for offi-cers under the Lecompton constitution, were directed to you, and received and opened by you?

you, and received and opened by you?

Answer.—I don't recollect exactly. They were opened and read off by me, and the numbers taken down by Mr. Deitzler: afterwards one or two small returns came in, which were also given to Mr. Deitzler. I believe my recollection is, that those returns directed me gave a majority of about six hundred and thirty for the free-State ticket, which was, I think, exclusive of one or two small returns referred to above; these returns, I think, gave between forty and fifty majority for the same ticket; these returns were all opened by Mr. Babocck, Mr. Deitzler, and myself, having been directed to me by mistake, as we returns were all opened by Mr. Babcock, Mr. Deitzler, and myself, having been directed to me by mistake, as we supposed; these were opened the first or second day after the counting of the votes at Lecompton by Mr. Calhoun; all these returns, except the one or two small ones above referred to, were sent by me to Calhoun; Mr. Ewing carried them, and sent me a receipt for the same from Calhoun; the others were sent to Mr. Calhoun, by his request, in a letter of the 22d of January hast; Maclean stated in his letter that Calhoun had requested him to send him at Washington an abstract of the struce. send him, at Washington, an abstract of the returns: I was present at the time the votes were counted by Calhoun at Lecompton: I have not a distinct recollection of the vote as counted at that time, but my in that the Marshall ticket was something over three hun-dred ahead of the Smith ticket; I think it was 353; the vote of Lawrence precinct was not there at that time also some others, that were afterwards sent to me, as above stated; at that time some one made inquiry for the returns from Delaware Crossing; Calhoun said that all returns from Demware Crossing; Calnoun said that all the returns received from Leavenworth county were counted, but that the returns from Delaware Crossing were not there; he did not state whether he had or had not regeived them; this count took place about the 13th or 14th of January last; I asked Calhoun the next day after the count how long he would continue to receive returns; he replied, until Congress shall act on the Lecompton constitution. the Lecompton constitution.

Question by Mr. Green.—State whether or not you have received a letter from Gen. Calhoun (dated at Mis-

sourl) by the hand of Mr. Brooks. Answer.—I wrote to Gen. Calhoun, by Mr. Ewing, urging him to give a certified statement of the votes of Leavenworth county, and a statement, in writing, of such as he had made to me verbally; that in regard to the Delaware Crossing he would abide by any statement the judges of the election at that precinct might make under oath; in a letter dated at Weston, Missouri, January 19, he states that he declined diving make the state of he states that he declined giving such a certificate to Mr. Ewing, but that he had two days before sent a messenger to Delaware Crossing, and he must await his return be-fore he would know how to act; afterwards I received a fore he would know how to act; afterwards I received a letter from him, by the hands of Mr. Brooks, dated Weston, Missouri, January 22; this letter announces the return of his messenger, with affidavits of the judges, copies of which he enclosed me: I have been shown, by this board, papers purporting to be returns from Delaware Agency precinct, with affidavits accompanying them, and signed the same as the exact copy alone; the return itself I never saw before; but the affidavit dated the 18th January last, and signed by Munday, Garrett and Grinter, Wilson and Findlay; the certificate signed by them on the same sheet of paper, and the affidavit of Theodore. on the same sheet of paper, and the affidavit of The on the same sheet of paper, and the affidavit of Theodore F. Garrett, of the same date, sworn to before Samuel M. Salters, compared exactly with the copies sent to me by Gen. Calhoun; the returns from Delaware Agency precinct, for the election of the 4th of January, for officers under the Lecompton constitution, shown to witness by this board, appears to be made out on several sheets of paper, (foolscap,) which are attached to each other by wafers, and written on one side only; at the bottom of the seven the certificate of the judges is attached, on something less than half a sheet, but of different width something less than half a sheet, but of different width from the full seventh preceding sheets; the aggregate number of votes, as shown by these returns, is three hundred and seventy-nine.

J. W. DENVER.

THE PORK CROP. The last Cincinnati Price Current The Poak Crop.—The last Cincinnati Frice Current gives a statement of pork-packing in the West up to the most recent advices from the respective points. The figures presented show an increase, so far, of 278,067 head, equal to about nineteen per cent. Add to this ave per cent. for increase in weight, and we have an aggre-gate excess of equal to 366,531 head.

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS. - In England three copies of cach newspaper printed, signed by the publisher, must be regularly transmitted to the stamp office, which pays full price for them. After the expiration of a year, one complete file of every journal is transmitted to the British Museum, where they are bound in volumes, and pre-served for reference. PARAGRAPHS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

On Monday, February 8, in the House of Lords, in raply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst relative to the addresses published in the Monitur, Lord Granville stated that a despatch had been received from Count Walewski, in which it was announced that the Emperor of the French deeply regretted that any apparently official recognition had been given in France to assertions likely to be at all offensive to the feelings of the English people. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder, an event having recently happened which rendered it expedient to revise this branch of the criminal law. He proposed to render conspiracy to commit murder a felony, punishable by penal servitude, at the discretion of the court, for life, or not less than five years, with imprisonment with or with Monday, February 8, in the House of Lords, in re-

penal servitude, at the discretion of the court, for life, or not less than five years, with imprisonment with or with-out hard labor for three years. The bill would apply to British subjects and foreigners.

As regarded the addresses of the military bodies of France, there had been no departures from the ordinary practices in France for the last sixty years. Neverthe-less, there were passages in those addresses at which of fence might justly be taken, and her Majesty's govern-ment had informed that of France of the effects they had ment had informed that of France of the effects they had produced in this country. In reply, the French ambassa-dor, on the part of his government, had said that the in-sertion of these passages in the Moniteur had arisen from inadvertence, and the Emperor regretted their publica-

The reply referred to above, from Count Walewsky, which was read in both houses of Commons and received with loud cheers, is as follows:

with loud cheers, is as follows:

M. le Comte, the account you give me of the effect produced in England by the insertion in the Moniteur of certain addresses from the army has not escaped my attention, and I have made a report of it to the Emperor. You are aware of the sentiments by which we have been influenced in the steps we have adopted with her Britannic Majesty's government on the occasion of the attack of the 14th of January, and of the care we have taken, in applying for its concurrence, to avoid everything that could bear the appearance of pressure on our part. All our communications manifest our confidence in its sincerity, (loganule,) and our deference for the initiative being erity, (loyaute,) and our deference for the initiative beir taken by it; and if, in the enthusiastic manifestations of the devotion of the army, words have possibly been in-serted which have seemed in England to be characterized by a different sentiment, they are too much opposed to the language which the Emperor's government has not ceased to hold to that of her Britannic Majesty for it to be possible to attribute them to anything else than inadvert-ence caused by the number of those addresses. The Em-peror enjoins you to say to Lord Clarendon how much he regrets it. I authorize you to give a copy of this de-spatch to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Af

airs.
The Paris Moniteur publishes the following notification relative to the blockade of the river and port of Canton and its tributaries: It is notified by these presents that his excellency the

Minister of Marine and of the Colonies has been informed by Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, commander of the naval forces of the Emperor in the Chinese seas, that on havai forces of the Emperor in the Chinese seas, that on the 12th December, 1857, and from that day, an effective blockade was established of the river and port of Canton and its tributaries by the naval forces placed under his command, acting in concert with those of his Britannic Majesty. It is, moreover, notified by these presents that all measures authorized by international law, and by respective treaties existing between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, shall be adhered to and carried out as regards all vessels that may attempt to force the said blockade.

Accounts have been received in England from Japan to the 11th of November. They confirm the report of the approaching visit to Europe of Prince Txi-Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He was to embark about the end of December at Simoda, with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel, the Samarang, chartered for the purpose by the Japanese government. He will visit France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of the United States. Among the persons composing his the 12th December 1857, and from that day an effective

France, England, Russia, Holland, and return by way of the United States. Among the persons composing his suite are two Japan engineers, whose mission will be to examine into the system of rallways. The engineers had fitted up the electric telegraph which was given to his Majesty by the American pleuipotentiary when the treaty of commerce was signed between these two countries. The telegraph, which goes from the summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, a distance of about six miles, works perfectly.

Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines. Get the best in market-every lady should have one.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well-regulated family can afford to do without a dROYER & BAKER sewing machine, made expressly for family sewing.

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so finished as to render it impossible to rice even if aroor which exists he fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be done by hand, while it sews sitk or cotton from ordinary spools with equal facility, by a mere change of spools.

GROVER & BAKER, Sewing Machine Co., 318 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington 495 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.—Franklin Philp re THE NEW BOOK STORE.—Franklin Philp respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the store (now in the occupancy of Mesers. White & Co.) No. 332 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Teuth streets. Having just returned from the northern cities, he has personally made a selection of English and American books and stationery, which will be found on examination to be of the choicest kind.

From F. Philp's long and varied experience in Europe and America, coupled with connexions in London and Paris, his facilities will not be inferior to any house in the United States.

F. Philp purposes opening this establishment on or about the 10th of March next. Further particulars in future advertisements.

Feb 19—twitif FRANKLIN PHILP.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF GEORGIA-Me-

moirs and sketches, with an appendix, containing a court roll from 1790 to 1857, &c. By Stephen F. Miller. 2 vols., Syo. \$5. Feb 25 FRANCK TAYLOR.

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-NOV 26-5mif

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to per-ons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagrecable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schmapps, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

UDOLPHO WOLFE Depot 18 Beaver street, New

PROF. MACLEOD'S boarding and day school for young ladies, 309 F street, between 11th and 12th.

UNGAVA; a tale of the Esquimaux; by R. M. Ballantyne, author of the Young For Traders. \$1.25. The Coral Island; a tale of the Pacific; by Ballantyne, \$1.25. The Better Way; or, What do I Live For? by Miss Randail Ballantyne, author of "Mabel Grant." 50 cents. The Robey Family; or, Battling with the World; by A. L. O. E., author of the "Adopted Son." 50 cents.

usthor of the "Adopted Son." 50 cents.

Flora; or, Self-Deception; by A. L. O. E. 50 cents.
The Rambles of a Rat, by A. L. O. E. 50 cents.
The Rible Hour; or, Scripture Lessons for the Little Ones at Horsendiulty illustrated. 75 cents.
Our Pastor's Visits; by the author of Rible Hour. 40 cents.
Masters and Workmen; a Tale for the Times. 75 cents.
Lights and Shadows in the Christian Life. 75 cents.
Just received and for sale by WILLIAM BALLANTYNE,
Feb 24

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE,
Feb 24

Seventh street

SPRING SUPPLIES IN FIRST-CLASS DRY Deposits.—We are daily opening spring supplies, and will offer in the course of a few days much the largest and most comprehensive stock we have ever had of all first-class. European and American fab-ries adapted for general a may consumption. One price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purchaser is ercharged. Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies

We are inflexible in the application of our new rule requiring all lis to be closed by cash when presented. Notes will not be accontable.

Hereafter we shall present many bills monthly for settlement, other quarterly; and those only of our remarkably punctual customers wh pay us all cash in July and January will be permitted to extend these periods.

parterly all cash in July and January will be permitted to extend to these periods.

In all cases old bills must be paid prior to opening new ones.

We are not opening any new accounts.

We make this statement to prevent applications.

Customers who have to be applied to often to settle their bills will excuse us for saying we greatly prefer to discontinus their accounts.

The recent financial crisis and the general shortening of credits where we obtain our supplies definand the adoption of the above apparently stringent role.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the plessant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years, PERRY & IRROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

"Central Stores," west building,

NEW LAMP AND OIL STORE, opposite Browns Hotel. The understand is now prepared to furnish the pub-Hotel. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the pub-with sperm and lard oits, camphone, spirit gas, and glass and stal lamps of every description and price. A. HATCH 335 Pennsylvania ave mue, south side Feb 9-dimif

W. ILLARD'S HOFEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard,

Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans, Feb. 25—(ets Seaboard Line.)—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 25th, arrived here to-day. The general position of affairs have undergone but little change since last advices.
The provisional government is, however, violently opposed. General Mejia has been committing terrible outrages on the people of Sierra.(*) Governor Banca had applied to the constitutional government for aid against him.

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxson and Puebla had sent eighty-five thousand (probably hundred) men and forty pieces of artillery against General Zuloaga.

The troubles in Campeachy were settled, and the whole

State of Yucatan was united against Zuloaga's govern-ment. Zuloaga had issued a decree making duties on goods imported via Vera Cruz and Tampico payable only

in the capital.

El Progresso comments severely on the action of Mr. Forsyth in initiating the representatives of the European powers in recognising the new government.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.—The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of the Shawnee election have been arrested, and testify that the poll of Shawnee was taken to Westport, and 300 names added thereto at that

Latest from Utah.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.—Advices are to hand from Camp Scott, January 5. The health of the troops was good; weather was remarkably mild. The district court had indicted Young, Kimball, and From Europe.

New York, Feb. 25.—The steamship City of Washington has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 10th, but her advices have been anticipated. The mail steamer due at Halifax has not arrived.

MORILE, Feb. 25. -Sales of 5,500 bales, the stea news having caused an advance equal to ‡ cent; middling is quoted at 11‡ cents. Decrease, 14,000 bales. Receipts last three days, 14,500 bales. The cotton market has generally an advancing tendency.

Augusta, Feb. 25. Sales of 1,000 bales at | a | cent

Markets.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton firm—sales 3,000 bales; uplands middling, 12 cents. Flour is downward—sales of 7,500 barrels; State, \$4 30 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$4 85 a \$4 90; southern, \$4 70 a \$4 90. Wheat is very dull, and prices are nominal. Corn is buoyant—sales of 12,000 bushels; southern white, 68 a 70 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents. Pork is buoyant—mess, \$16 60 a \$16 70; prime, \$13 a \$13 15. Beef is quiet—Chicago repacked, \$11 a \$13. Lard is buoyant at 9½ a 9½ cents. Whiskey is quiet—Ohio, 22½ cents. Sugar and coffee are nominal. Molasses is heavy at 29 a 30 cents. Spirits turpentine is dull at 46½ a 47 cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 45 a \$1 47. Rice is buoyant—sales of 1,200 tierces. Freights are dull.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received at this department until the fifteenth day of March proximo for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York Charleston, or St. Louis, within teadays from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1867.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the Uni-

bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of in-terest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposit-ed with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certifi-cate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulliment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be veri-ant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the

still not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March.

HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the itizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schis-

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distil-ery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botauleal variety of the aromatic Ralian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is dis-tilled and rectified with its spirithous solvent, and thus becomes a con-centrated inecture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcend-ing in its cordial and medicinal properties. lam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distil-

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty sand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures. as a most desirable addition to the materia medica. ons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article.

sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer and Manufacturer, Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York

Dec 13-d3mif BLACK SILKS AT LESS THAN VALUE.—30 pieces choice black silks at 75, 87%, and \$1 per yard, the cheapest goods we ever offered for flounced dresses.

Also, a full line of the fluor grades up to extra super Taffela silks. Our northern and castern correspondents send us new supplies

One price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purchases overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

Our credit business is now much larger than we want it to be.

Our rule for the future will be to present bills for monthly.

ments.

All old bills must be paid before new ones are commenced.

"It is our determined purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations that have extend between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years past."

PERRY A RECTURE

PERRY & BROTHER, al Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market "Contral

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS AND PARA-sols.—Large lots of the newest and best things out for the present and approaching season.

We are now offering all silks and other fine dress goods at remark-

ably low prices.

300 pieces superior Irish linens, thick and thin, the best of which was made to our orders in Ireland.

Mourning goods, stock most ample in all departments throughout the entire season.

the entire season.

20 cartons gents stitched linen shirt bosoms.

The immense quantities of linen goods and all superior cotton fabrics annually passing through our hands enables us to offer fabrics of the very best class at rather most favorable to the consumer.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchasor a overcharge.

One processory of the country of the

All old blik will be settled before beginning here case. We are actions on this point.

We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill (made after January 1st, 1885) when we need its amount.

In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, suggests the propriety of the course we adopt.

R is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years.

FERRY 8 1807THER,

"Central Stores," west busining, opposite Centre Market.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, goot, chronic rheumatism, dropey, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy. the bood, indeequate assumer or in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggista and grocers in Washington.

UGOLPHO WOLLE,

Sole importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York